Their Personal Appearance

Delineated in a Group.

Delineated in a Group.

Delineated in a Group.

OBSERVED BY ALL OF OREGON

And an Educated, Reading and Thinking Constituency are Expecting They

Will Act Their Part Well—Biggraph
teal Sketches—Benjamin E

ticed law at The Dalles, and was shortly afterward appointed County and Probate Judge by Governor Gibbs. After holding several offices and refusing others, he accepted the position of American Consul to Tien Tein, China, to which he was appointed by President Hayes in 1877. While in China Judge Denny was a close friend of Li Hung Chang, and if that famous statesman had only followed his advice as regards Corea, he would not be in his present dilemma. Judge Denny was elected as State Senator from Multnomah county on the Republican ticket in 1892, and rendered the State great service at the last session of the Legislature.

Will R. King, joint Senator for Baker and Malheur counties, is the youngest member of the Senate. He was born near Walla Walla, Wash., in 1864, and removed with his parents to Malheur—then a part of Baker county—in 1878.

Mr. King removed to Baker City in 1893, where he has established an extensive law practice. In 1892 he was elected Representative on the Demo-

as a good citizen and neighbor. Mr. McAlister was elected State Senator in 1892, and has already made his mark in the legislative assembly.

J. H. M'CLUNG.

J. H. McClung, Senator from Lane county, was born in Ohio in 1837. His parents moved to Indiana when he was a mere child, and in 1856 Mr. McClung came to Oregon by the Isthmus route. He settled at Eugene in June of that year, and has since made his home in that city. From 1869 to 1873 he was United States Deputy Surveyor in Eastern Oregon, and on returning home was elected to the House from Lane county in 1874. In 1883 Mr. McClung formed a partnership with A. J. Johnson to carry on a general merchandise business. Mr. Johnson retired in 1891, and Mr. McClung now conducts alone one of the largest dry goods establishments in Lane county. In June, 1894, he was elected State Senator, as a Republican, for four years, and will have a chance to vote for two United States Senators.

H. E. McGinn, Senator from Multnomah county, is one of Oregon's native sons. He has earned name and fame as a lawyer of great acuteness, and as a pleader at the bar has few equals in oratorical powers in the Northwest. Mr. McGinn has served two terms in Multnomah county as Prosecuting Attorney. During his tenure of this office he was the terror of all malefactors, and never failed to secure a conviction when the evidence of guilt was of a charactromator to warrant it. Mr. McGinn is well equipped for service in the Legislature, both through practical experience of affairs and legal knowledge. He is a Republican in politics. H. E. McGinn, Senator from Multno

A. R. Price, Senator from Umatilla county, was born in Indiana in 1837, and moved with his parents to Iowa when a mere infant. After the death of his father Mr. Price crossed the plains with his mother in the spring of 1853, settling in Lewis county, Wash. Three years later he removed to Linn county and later to Weston, Umatilla county, where he still resides. Mr. Price never held office until his election as Senator on the Republican ticket.

J. H. BALEY.

J. H. Raley, joint Senator from Union and Umatilla counties, was born in Nebraska City in 1855. When 7 years old he crossed the plains with his parents and arrived at Portland in 1862. The family settled in Pendleton in 1864. Mr. Raley has filled several important offices with distinction, and in 1888 organized the Pendleton Savings Bank. He was first elected State Senator in 1888, and this is the second session of his second term.

Joseph Simon, State Senator from Multnomah counts Joseph Simon, State Senator from Multnomah county, is too well known by reputation throughout the length and breadth of Oregon to render any extended notice necessary. As long ago as 1877 Mr. Simon was a member of Portland's Common Council, and he afterward served twelve years in the State Senate, during eight years of which he was President of that body. Mr. Simon has always been a politician, and like all strong men has made hosts of friends as well as enemies during his career.

Outside of politics he is a man of recognized executive ability, and has handled many important affairs, such as the Oregon Improvement Company, of which company of which compa

C. H. WOODARD.

C. H. Woodard, hold-over Senator from Multnomah county, was elected on the citizens' ticket in 1892, being the only candidate so elected. He is well known all over the State as a represent ative business man and a member of the firm of Snell, Heitshu & Woodard. Mr. firm of Snell, Heitshu & Woodard. Mr. Woodard is a man of strong convictions, and although a Republican in principle, never hesitates to jump cut of party traces if he believes a measure advocated by his party is contrary to public interests. He is sturdy and pronounced in his views, and can always be relied upon to set according to his averaginations. to act according to his conscientious c clusions in any matter of legislation.

John H. Smith.

John H. Smith, Senator from Clatsop county, was born in St. Helens, Or., in 1862. He received his education at the Willamette University and McMinnville College; of the latter institution he was the first graduate. Mr. Smith studied law at the Washington and Lee College in Virginia, and graduated at the head of his class about seven years ago. He was the only Democrat elected to the Legislature in 1894. Mr. Smith is the attorney of the Columbia River Fishermen's Union, and is justly looked upon as the firm friend and champion of the workingman.

W. W. STEIWER

w. w. STEIWER

W. W. Steiwer, joint Senator from Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco counties, is a native son of Oregon, and was born near Salem in 1852. His youth was spent alternately in working on a farm and acquiring an education. Upon graduating from the Willamette University Mr. Steiwer taught school for a time, and afterward engaged in the cattle business in Eastern Oregon. He is now a leading merchant of Fossil and one of the mainstays of the town. Beside being elected Senator as a Republican in 1892, Mr. Steiwer has held several other important offices.

W. S. Vanderburg, Senator from Cooseounty, was born in Iowa in 1848, and came to Oregon in 1864, settling a year later in Cooseounty. For fifteen years he has been engaged in the meat and grocery business in Marshfield. Mr. Vanderburg was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the Legislature of 1893. He is an ardent apostle for reform in State and national legislation and in every sense a man of the people.

J. A. SMITH.

J. A. Smith, joint Senator from Sherman and Wasco counties, was born in California in 1862. Upon attaining his majority he came to Oregon, and settled in that part of the State now known as Sherman county. Mr. Smith and his brother now conduct one of the most extensive grain and stock farms in Oregon. It covers 9,000 acres in Sherman and Gilliam counties. Mr. Smith was nominated joint Senator from Sherman and Wasco by the Democratic Convention of 1892 and elected against an adverse majority of 450, carrying both counties. He has fathered several important measures, and is a firm friend of free silves. J. A. Smith, joint Senator from Sher-

Mexican Arsenals Running Night and Day.

SITUATION BEGARDED CRITICAL

The Mobilization of Troops at Strategio Points for an Invasion of Guatemala Steadily Going On-An Ultimatum to

City of Mexico (via Laredo, Tex.), January 28.-That the situation here has been regarded as critical is evidenced by the fact that in the Mexican arsenal at the citadel there are being manufactured weekly from 40,000 to 50,-000 Remington cartridges by orders from the War Department. They are also engaged night and day upon other work in order that all of the artillery shall be completed and ready at a moment's notice with full compliments of all kinds of ammunition. In the arsenal the extreme activity of the operatives is noticeable. They do not rest a moment in order that all armament may be ready in first-class order and in proper condition for the use of any army about entering into a campaign. The War Department thinks of sending the Fourth Battalion of Infantry to Acapulco, but as yet has not issued the marching orders. It is also rumored that two battalions of artillery, completely equipped, will also leave within a few days with full batteries of steel cannon. It is also assumed that the government has purchased two steamers which navigate in the Gulf of Mexico, which they will arm with necessary artillery for use as transport. order that all armament may be ready

the Gulf of Mexico, which they will arm with necessary artillery for use as transport.

There is an extraordinary activity notable in every division of the War Department, but as yet nothing has transpired for publicity, although it is easy to understand the questien of Guatemala is what originated the extraordinary activity. The mobilization of troops at strategic points for an invasion of Guatemala continues daily. Up to date it is known 18,000 troops have been sent, and the mobilization continues incessantly. It is also known that telegraphic orders have been sent for additional rations for the troops on the Guatemalan frontier, and it is also well known here that the government has sent Hon. Mathias Romero, the representative in Washington, secret and delicate instructions relative to the question of Guatemala. The Mexican Congress is in secret session to-night. It is expected that by Wednesday by the latest the government will declare itself.

The official answer of Guatemala came in on the Vera Cruz railway mail train last night, having been forwarded from Coatsaccalcos to Vera Cruz by a boat in waiting. It is generally understood that the import of Guatemala's reply is the same as indicated in the telegram received from Mexican Minister Godoy at the time it was delivered to him by the Guatemalan government. Its tone is evasive and negative. The Foreign Bepartment said that the declaration of Mexico's position may be expected inside of four or five days, by which time the reply of Guatemala will have been considered in all its bearings. While not showing any heat over the reply of Guatemala, Mexican sulthorities hold as firmly as ever to their position.

It is very generally understood that an ultimatum will be sent to Guatemala by the corvette Saragoza, which will at once declare war on that Republic unless it accepts the demands of Mexico in every particular. In any event the Saragoza will bear a note to Minister Godoy instructing him to request his passports from Guatemala. Should its answer be negativ

war shall be declared. It is understood, however, that the government does not intend to begin the war on land. The first hoetile step, if Guatemala still refuses to yield, will be to blockade her ports. Foreigners here express some doubt as to the effectiveness of such a blockade, since the Mexican navy has but half a dozen small craft manned by hardly 500 seamen and officers.

Minister De Leon has nothing to say to-night, though there is a rumor that he has been telegraphed instructions to do all in his power to prevent Mexico from declaring war. It is possible that diplomacy may yet intervene in time to save the trouble between Guatemala and Mexico.

GRESHAM'S INTERPERENCE.

GRESHAM'S INTERPERENCE.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 28.—The United States has undertaken to play the part of peacemaker between Mexico and Guatemala to prevent war if possible. A telegram has been received here from Secretary Greeham expressing the hope that Guatemala and Mexico will agree between themselves upon some method of settling the dispute over the boundary, but, if this should not be possible, the United States trusted the two countries would agree to submit their difference to the arbitration of some friendly nation. This communication from the nation with which Mexico enjoys such intimate and friendly relations has created a deep impression upon the government, and undoubtedly accounts in part for the decision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to withhold for five or six days at least the utilimatum he was about to dispatch in suswer to the note from Guatemala. If it is learned that the President of the United States made such an appeal, it would be received in good spirit.

Reilly Pacific Railroad Bill. WASHINGTON, January 28,-A most thorough canvass of the House is being made by friends and opponents of the Reilly Pacific railroad bill, as the time for considering the measure draws near. It has been practically decided that the Committee on Rules will report a rule next Thursday giving Tuesday and Wednesday for debate on the bill.

Hermann's Lightship Amendment Washington, January 28.—Hermann's amendment to the sundry civil bill, pro-



oregon. In 1890 he settled with his wise a Florence, establishing The West, a weekly newspaper, of which he has since been sole editor and proprietor. Mr. Alley has twice been elected Mayor of Florence. He was a prominent figure of the Legislature of 1893, and is a free-silver Republican.

F. A. Bancroft, Senator from Multhorn Multhor army in 1861 and marching with Sherman to the sea. In 1874 Mr. Alley
was elected State Senator in 1894, having a good majority over his Democratic
and Populiat Depocates.

Tillamook, Washington and Columbia counties, was born in Illinois in 1831 and spent his youth in that State. He served in the Union army during the